1	
2	PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING
3	FOR
4	U.S. IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE
5	AND
6	JOINT TASK FORCE SIX
7	SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL
8	IMPACT STATEMENT (PEIS)
9	NOVEMBER 3, 1998
10	LAREDO, TEXAS
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1	SPEAKERS
2	
3	RON RUFFENNACH, Master of Ceremonies
4	GEORGE GUNNOE, Asst. Chief, Laredo Sector
5	Border Patrol
6	JOHN ESQUIVEL, Asst. Chief, Headquarters Border Patrol
7	border Patror
8	LT. COLONEL MICHAEL ROSSI, JTF-6 Engineer
9	CHRIS INGRAM, CONTRACTOR
10	cincip indian, confidence
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1	PROCEEDINGS
2	
3	MR. RUFFENNACH: Good morning, ladies
4	and gentlemen. Thank you very much for coming
5	this evening.
6	Now, this is a Public Scoping Meeting on
7	the draft Programmatic Environmental Impact
8	Statement or PEIS for Joint Task Force Six and
9	Immigration & Naturalization Service missions
10	primarily along the southwest border. My name
11	is Ron Ruffennach, and I will be moderating
12	this evening's meeting.
13	Before a decision is made to implement any
14	programs and accompanying strategies, JTF-6 and
15	INS must do a complete analysis of them. This
16	type of broad analysis is referred to as a
17	Programmatic EIS rather than the more commonly
18	known EIS which analyzes the specific project
19	followed by the government.
20	Part of the process involves receiving
21	public input during the early phase of the
22	PEIS; this is called scoping. At scoping
23	meetings, we ask for public input on the scope
24	or range of issues that should be considered

1	are addressed during the development of the
2	PEIS document. I'd like to note that this is
3	the ninth meeting that's been held over the
4	last several weeks. There is a total of ten
5	meetings. The last one scheduled for this week
6	in Del Rio. These meetings have been held all
7	along the border from here to San Diego.
8	We have two goals tonight, to provide
9	information about JTF-6 and INS activities and
10	to receive your comments for consideration in
11	the PEIS.
12	My role this evening is to make sure that
13	we have an orderly meeting and that everyone
14	that wishes to speak has an opportunity to do
15	so.
16	You can comment this evening in a number
17	of different ways. You can provide us your
18	handwritten comments and you can give those to
19	us at the end of the meeting. We will have a
20	comment period of five minutes per speaker
21	following our presentations or you may talk
22	directly to the court reporter following our
23	meeting, if you'd like. The comments will

be -- Again, this is not a question and answer
exchange during this part of the meeting. Each

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1	of the nine meetings or, excuse me, all ten
2	meetings are being conducted using the exact
3	same format which means that we have been
4	providing comment to folks and limiting those
5	comments to five minutes.
6	Was have three presentations this
7	evening. Again, as I said, from JTF-6 and also
8	from the Border Patrol. And some of them will
9	talk about the NEPA process, the National
10	Environmental Policy Act process.
11	First, it's my pleasure to introduce
12	George Gunnoe, who is the Assistant Chief here
13	is the Laredo Sector for the Border Patrol.
14	George.
15	MR. GUNNOE: I also welcome you and
16	thank you very much for attending. This is a
17	very important part of what the Immigration &
18	Naturalization Service and Boarder Patrol does
19	along the southwest border.
20	For background information, this is the
21	second PEIS that first one will be back in
22	1993, '94, and we use that as a base line for

24	conjunction with Joint Task Force Six.
25	For a little bit of informational
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1	purposes, the Laredo Sector and the U.S. Border
2	Patrol covers 187 miles of international
3	boundary. All of this is located along the
4	river from the Falcon dam area up to the Dimmit
5	County, Maverick County Line, approximately 80
6	miles up river from where we sit today.
7	Oftentimes the Border Patrol in this area
8	seeks the assistance of Joint Task Force Six.
9	A lot of this assistance is in operational mode
10	such as what we used to call listening
11	postobservation post and also intelligence
12	analysis support, engineering support, airborne
13	flare missions and things of that nature.
14	But anything that needs to be done along
15	the southwest border that has an impact on the
16	environment has to go through this process of
17	environmental impact study or environmental
18	assessment.
19	This PEIS will establish a base line for
20	the next five years if we should have the need
21	or we request the JTF-6 support or any type of

23 all our projects along the southwest border in

22	DOD support, be it Title 32 which is National
23	Guard Support, or Title 10 which is Active Duty
24	Support, we have to comply. We as a federal
25	agency have to comply with outstanding laws,

7

1 rules, regulations, the executive orders, NEPA, EPA, DEPA. We can go through a full list of 2 3 acronyms that we have to adhere to. But your input is extremely important to us. We need to 5 take that into account before we conduct any operation on the southwest border. Anything 7 that can impact on the environment, on the 8 community, things of this nature will become a part of this report. And, again, it will be 9 used as a base line report. 10 11 Last year, for historical purposes and informational purposes, the Laredo Sector 12 apprehended 104,000 illegal aliens in this 13 sector. 70,000 of those came from this area 14 15 here that you see out your window. Out of those 70,000, 1 percent, almost 7,000, came 16 17 through this downtown area. That road that we've had built before was instrumental in 18 19 deterring quite a bit of that traffic. We point that 70 percent of our illegal alien 20

21	traffic moved 30 to 50 miles up river.
22	Our narcotics apprehension in this area
23	dropped down to zero as opposed to previous
24	years where we had multiple seizures out here,
25	hundreds of pounds of marijuana and cocaine.

1	Bandit activity in this area that you see
2	out here went down to zero. We've had no
3	bandit activity. We've had a 90 percent
4	decrease in crime in the neighborhoods
5	immediately bordering from this port of entry
6	out to my right all the way up to the CP&L
7	Power Plant up above. Thanks to our Florida
8	employed agents, all of these improvements that
9	have been made have contributed significantly
10	to our effort to control immigration in this
11	area. To the present day, we control 11 miles
12	of border, from this port of entry here, port
13	of entry number one, all the way up through the
14	Rancho Viejo area.
15	In the future, we intend on putting up
16	cameras to supplement and augment our agent
17	levels out here. These cameras, before they
18	can be placed, have to go through the
19	environmental impact studies, environmental

- 20 assessments, things of this nature. So again, 21 this PEIS is a base line that will allow us to 22 do the -- those technological enhancements that 23 we need to maintain control of this border. I urge you to be candid in your comments, 24 25 be forthcoming, and again, I welcome all of ESQUIRE DEPOSITION SERVICES 7800 I.H. 10 WEST, SUITE 100, SAN ANTONIO, TX 78230 (210) 377-3027 (800) 969-3027 FAX (210) 344-6016 1 you. The majority of you are from out of town. I welcome all of you to the Laredo Sector of the Border Patrol and look forward to 3 hearing some of your comments. Thank you. I'll be followed by Mr. John Esquivel, 5 Deputy Chief Patrol Agent from the -- I guess 6 you changed your title. Now they're Assistant 7 Chief Patrol Agents that are headquartered 8 9 Border Patrol in Washington, D.C. When I was there, we were deputy chiefs. 10
- MR. ESQUIVEL: I thought I had been promoted. When you told me, I was getting ready to celebrate.

 Good evening. I'm John Esquivel.
- 15 Assistant Chief out of Headquarters in
- 17 This evening I will give you a brief

Washington, D.C.

16

18 history of the United States Border Patrol, our

19	mission, our operations, and our national
20	strategy.
21	The Border Patrol was first organized by
22	the admission of the general of immigration in
23	1904, and we were known as Border Guards, not
24	as Border Patrol agents. In 1924 the Bureau of
25	Immigration established the United States
	ESQUIRE DEPOSITION SERVICES 7800 I.H. 10 WEST, SUITE 100, SAN ANTONIO, TX 78230 (210) 377-3027 (800) 969-3027 FAX (210) 344-6016
1	Border Patrol. Next year we're very proud to
2	celebrate our 75th anniversary.
3	Originally, we were a part of The
4	Department of Labor. And since 1940, we have
5	become a part of the Department of Justice and
6	our parent agency is the Immigration &
7	Naturalization Service.
8	We have 21 sectors in the United States
9	and one in Ramey, Puerto Rico, of which nine

are located on the southwest border going from
Brownsville, Texas, to San Diego, California.

The commission of the U.S. Border Patrol
is to secure the external boundaries of the
United States between the ports of entry by
preventing or deterring illegal entry and
deterring and interdicting and apprehending
undocumented entrance, smugglers, narcotics,

18	contrabands and violators of other laws. We
19	are designated as a lead agency responsible for
20	narcotics apprehensions between the ports of
21	entry.
22	Our operations include traditional line
23	watch and sign cutting, traffic check points,
24	transportation check, air operations, marine
25	patrol ports and bike patrol, and our canine

1	program.
2	The national strategy which strange
3	significance since 1993, it is now prevention
4	through deterrence instead of the what's
5	most referred to, the cat and mouse game, now
6	we station agents on the line itself and deter
7	the illegal entry of aliens. And it's a
8	multi-air approach, but we intend to gain,
9	maintain, and extent control of the
10	international boundary.
11	We have four operations currently in
12	existence. The first one which began in 1993,
13	in El Paso, Texas, known as Operation Hold the
14	Line. That was followed by Operation
15	Gatekeeper in San Diego of El Centro Yuma.
16	Operation Safequard in Tucson Sector, and

17	Operation Rio Grande which began in McAllen
18	Sector and extends to from McAllen, Laredo,
19	Del Rio, and Marfa Sectors.
20	From September 30th excuse me, October
21	1st of last year to September 30th of this year
22	along the southwest border, along the nine
23	sectors that I mentioned earlier, the Border
24	Patrol apprehended 1,516,679 aliens of which
25	the Laredo Sector was responsible for 103,433
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1	aliens.
2	I'm going to have to move this because I
3	can't see the information there.
4	Fiscal year 1998 up until June of 1998
5	Laredo Sector has approximately 581 agents
6	assigned to it, and I believe that number has
7	increased since then and will continue to
8	increase this fiscal year which began October
9	1st.
10	As I mentioned earlier, we are designated
11	the primary agency responsible for narcotics
12	apprehension. In fiscal year 1997, the Border
13	Patrol was responsible for 52 percent of all
14	narcotics seized by all federal agencies

15 combines. Laredo, Texas -- excuse me, Laredo

16	Sector of fiscal year 1988, was responsible for
17	1,088 narcotics apprehensions, and it's the
18	sector of which 84,245 pounds of marijuana were
19	seized, 4,803 pounds of cocaine for a total
20	street value of \$248,739,824. Laredo was one
21	of the busiest sectors with narcotics
22	apprehensions along the McAllen Sector.
23	Nationwide the Border Patrol seized 22,675
24	pounds of cocaine and 871,417 pounds of
25	marijuana.

1	I want to highlight some particular
2	procedures that have occurred not only in
3	Laredo but also in other areas along the
4	southwest border and I mention they're
5	significant but they're not unusual. This
6	happens every day along the southwest border.
7	One, on July 13th where agents in Brownsville
8	seized 2,501 pounds of marijuana with a street
9	value of \$2,000,800. Agents here in Laredo
10	seized 2,534 pounds of marijuana with a street
11	value of \$2,027,200 and agents in Rio Grande
12	City seized 1,674 pounds of marijuana with a
13	street value of \$1,339,000.
14	In August of this year, agents and

15	Customs agents in El Paso, Texas, seized 1,705
16	pounds of marijuana and 35 pounds of
17	methamphetamine for a street value of 1,364,000
18	and 1,120,000 respectfully.
19	On August 8th, agents here in Laredo
20	seized 500 pounds of cocaine with a street
21	value of \$16,016,000, and in August 10th,
22	agents in Tucson seized 1,214 pounds of
23	marijuana with a street value of \$971,880.
24	As you can see, we're very, very busy with
25	both alien apprehensions and narcotics

1	apprehensions. A lot of our success we can
2	attribute to our strategy, our current strategy
3	that we have deployed along the southwest
4	border and the assistance we have received from
5	the Joint Task Force Six with the directing
6	infrastructure that has helped us to better
7	maintain control of the border.
8	We look forward to working with JTF-6 in
9	our partnership which has saved the Immigration
10	& Naturalization Service millions of dollars,
11	and most importantly, the American taxpayer.
12	That concludes my presentation. I would
13	like to present Lieutenant Colonel Rossi from

14	Joint Task Force Six.
15	LIEUTENANT ROSSI: Good evening. My
16	name is Lieutenant Colonel Mike Rossi. I'm the
17	Staff Engineer for Joint Task Force Six. The
18	purpose of my speaking to you tonight is to
19	give you an overview of Joint Task Force Six.
20	Joint Task Force Six is a role in the
21	nation's conquer of the fight. By the end of
22	this presentation, I'll hope you'll have a
23	better understanding of our organization, our
24	mission, and how we support the various
25	federal, state, and local law enforcement

1	agencies in stemming and stopping the flow of
2	drugs in our neighborhoods.
3	Well, this is the sequence of my brief.
4	I'm going to start with the national drug
5	control strategy and the goals put forth by the
6	president, and then I'll explain the
7	involvement of The Department of Defense and
8	Joint Task Force Six in fighting drugs. I'll
9	present Joint Task Force Six's mission, and
10	then I'll outline Joint Task Force Six and
11	DOD's unique relationship to the Border Patrol
12	and other law enforcement agencies and every

13	type of role in every type of role of
14	support we provide these agencies.
15	Well, this is these annual statistics
16	provide you an overview of the national drug
17	problem. The legal drug use is responsible for
18	a significant about of criminal activity in the
19	United States. It also poses a serious public
20	safety and public health problem for our
21	governmental agencies. An estimated 83 billion
22	dollars a year is spent by the government to
23	address drug-related problems. 67 billion
24	dollars goes towards social programs such as
25	treatment and education while the balance of

1	that 83 billion dollars, 16 billion, is spent
2	on law enforcement efforts each year.
3	Well, what follows from those statistics
4	is the negative impact of drugs on the United
5	States and our communities. Drugs impact the
6	productivity of our work force. They destruct
7	the educational system in our country. They
8	have significant impact on our law and order in
9	our communities. They adversely affect our
10	families, and they place a burden on our health
11	control system or on our health care system.

12	To address these issues, the office of
13	drug control policy working at the direction of
14	the President formulated and published an
15	national drug control strategy. This strategy
16	defines our national plan to combat and treat
17	drug use. It also sets goals and objectives by
18	which we can measure the success of our
19	efforts.
20	These are the goals laid out in the
21	strategy published in 1998, in February of
22	1998. The Department of Defense and Joint Task
23	Force Six contribute to the obtainment of these
24	goals in three particular areas, to provide
25	support to law enforcement efforts to reduce

1	drug-related crime and violence. We help
2	shield America's lands scene and air frontiers,
3	and we aid in breaking foreign domestic sources
4	of supply. The national objective is to reduce
5	drug use and availability in the United Stated
6	by 50 percent by the year 2007.
7	Joint Task Force Six is The Department of
8	Defense Task Force established in 1989 to
9	support law enforcement agencies on the
10	southwest border. Since 1989 our

11	responsibilities have grown to include the
12	entire continental of the United States. The
13	main focus of our support, however, remains the
14	four southwest border states of California,
15	Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, where 80
16	percent of our missions occur.
17	Our most recent mission statement approved
18	earlier this year reads Joint Task Force Six
19	synchronizes and integrates Department of
20	Defense operational, technological, training
21	and intelligence support to drug law
22	enforcement agency's counter-drug efforts in
23	the continental of the United States in order
24	to reduce the availability of illegal drugs in
25	the continental of the United States.

1	Well, Joint Task Force Six wasn't created
2	in the minds of the defense agency or in the
3	minds of the law enforcement agency. It was
4	created by Congress. This slide shows you the
5	specific legislation by which Congress
6	established Joint Task Force Six. They also
7	provide legal constraints under which we
8	operate. In summary they authorize The
9	Department of Defense to conduct training

10	exercises in drug interdiction areas, to
11	provide support to the counter-drug effort, and
12	to assist with the detection and monitoring of
13	cross-border smuggling activities.
14	These are the restrictions under which we
15	operation, and I'm going to walk you down this
16	slide pretty exhaustively and slowly so you
17	understand that it's not free rain out there.
18	We operate under a tight set of rules.
19	First of all, a written request has to be
20	provided by the requesting law enforcement
21	agency, and in that written request, there has
22	to be a clearly articulated counter-drug nexus
23	or leakage. Drugs have to be involved. All
24	Joint Task Force activities must comply with
25	the Posse Commitatus Act which prohibits the

1	use of military forces for domestic police
2	functions. We may not violate the sanctity of
3	the United States/Mexico border. We must
4	follow rules of engagements which only allow
5	the use of force in self-defense. Currently no
5	Joint Task Force Six operations are authorized
7	to carry weapons. All security is provided by
3	the support of law enforcement agencies.

9	We are prohibited from the collection and
10	maintaining of information on U.S. persons. We
11	undergo independent intelligence oversight
12	inspections to ensure compliance with this
13	restriction. We may conduct no operation on
14	private land without the expressed written
15	permission of the private landowner. Our funds
16	can only be expended on counter-drug support.
17	Ground missions which I describe later are
18	currently under suspension by order of the
19	Secretary of Offense. We still provide a wide
20	range of operational, training, engineer, and
21	general support to law enforcement agencies.
22	This is pretty much the executive summary
23	of the restrictions I laid out earlier. We
24	provide support but are not police. We do not
25	search people or property, and we do not seize

20

1 contraband or make arrests.

This is the support request cycle or how a
mission life cycle happens for a counter-drug
mission in JTF-6. The written request is
processed through Operation Alliance. This is
an agency made up of federal, state, and local
law enforcement representatives who validate

8 the counter-drug nexus and provide us with our 9 working priorities.

Joint Task Force Six then conducts its own 10 11 independent legal review, and once the mission is approved by our commander and our command 12 13 group, we solicit for volunteer units. These 14 volunteer units sign up for the training 15 benefit they receive which closely matches the 16 specific skills they require for their war time 17 mission. As an example, I will give you a road mission. What we would ask an engineer unit to 18 19 do if we were to send them overseas, one of 20 their missions would be to conduct a road or to 21 construct a road. They, for the last 40, 50 22 years in the post World War II era have 23 constructed about all the roads you can 24 construct on Fort Campbell and Fort Lewis and Fort Hood, and in order to be good at their 25

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21

skills and learn their jobs, these soldiers
need to practice doing their craft, which is
constructing roads. The Border Patrol will
come to us and say, "We have a requirement for
a road," for many reasons. Our agent's safety,
reaction to combat force; they have a lot of

7	reasons to ask for a road. And they would come
8	back and say, "Do you have an engineer unit
9	that needs to train on building a road?" And I
10	would find a volunteer unit. I will say I will
11	deploy this unit to some place and time in the
12	United States and build a road for the Border
13	Patrol on the behalf of Joint Task Force Six.
14	In this case, we create a win-win train unit
15	and a Border Patrol with enhanced
16	capabilities.
17	The mission is planned, briefed, and
18	approved by Joint Task Force Six and the law
19	enforcement agency and formal orders are issued
20	to begin the mission. After each operation, we
21	conduct an after action review with the law
22	enforcement agency, with Joint Task Force Six,
23	and the supporting unit in order to capture all
24	the lessons learned.
25	Again, I'll walk you down this slide

1	fairly exhaustively so you'll understand the
2	kinds of operational missions the Joint Task
3	Force Six performs. Ground observation recon
4	is using military forces to watch smuggling
5	routes or patrol remote areas to locate

6	marijuana plots or narcotic labs. As you can
7	see, this is shown in red on the slide, and
8	these missions are currently suspended. Aerial
9	observation is using Department of Defense
10	aircraft to spot drug growing areas or labs and
11	to monitor smuggling corridors. Pilots pass
12	all information and activity immediately to the
13	LEAs or law enforcement agents for action.
14	Sensor missions involve monitoring smuggling
15	corridors to detect and report activities to
16	the law enforcement agencies. These are also
17	currently suspended, as you can see in red.
18	The first three missions you see are
19	basically the same mission which is monitoring
20	areas for drug activities. It's just the
21	platform is different. In the first platform,
22	you have soldiers or boots on the ground. On
23	the second bullet there, you have aerial
24	observation which is an aircraft in the air
25	that does the observation. In the last in

1	the third of the bullets, the ground sensors is
2	where you place the electronic sensor to
3	conduct the surveillance using electronic
4	means. All of which have the purpose of

5	reporting to the law enforcement agency who has
6	the legal authority to make the arrest or to
7	conduct the investigation.
8	We also provide medical evacuation support
9	and transportation of supplies and equipment.
10	On the last bullet, control delivery, I
11	can best describe it by an example. As an
12	example, let's say that the Border Patrol makes
13	an arrest at the check point outside of town
14	here on I-35, and they were to seize a number
15	of drugs. And through their investigation,
16	they find out that this drug load is destine
17	for the Chicago area. What Joint Task Force
18	Six would do as the law enforcement agency, the
19	Border Patrol would say, "Look, we need your
20	help to transport the vehicle and the drugs to
21	Chicago so it can make its appointed place and
22	time for the pick up and that way there we can
23	break the entire drug ring or expand the
24	capture of the drugs." What Joint Task Force
25	Six does is we use military assets to transport

1	the vehicle and the drugs. They make their
2	point at the time and place, and then the law
3	enforcement agency is able to close the loop on

4	the bust. We provide them with the
5	transportation to move the vehicles and the
6	drug loads, and we do not get involved in the
7	chain of custody. That is done by the law
8	enforcement agency.
9	A wide range of assessment services to
10	include project design surveys, cost
11	estimating, environmental assessments, and
12	master planning infrastructure are one part of
13	the engineering missions we conduct. Our
14	primary construction missions are border roads,
15	fences, and lights between the U.S. ports of
16	entry all along the southwest border. Training
17	and operational facilities such as small arms
18	ranges, vehicle maintenance facilities,
19	aviation support facilities, border patrol
20	check points, and other structures are also
21	some of the missions we use throughout the
22	continental of the United States.
23	Mobile training teams are small groups of
24	subject matter experts requested by law
25	enforcement to provide classroom and practical

25

1 instruction. We provide 150 training teams per

2 year in such areas as medical, fire arms,

3	intelligence, language, and planning
4	techniques. Specialized training is
5	coordinated by Joint Task Force Six but
6	provided by the United States Army Military
7	Police school. Examples of this include
8	tactical police operations and special reaction
9	team techniques. We also participate in
10	technology sharing efforts with law enforcement
11	agencies. Some examples are sensors, night
12	vision, experimentation of devices and tunnel
13	detection technologies.
14	Well, I hope my briefing has shown you
15	that Joint Task Force Six is a dedicated
16	organization composed of all four services.
17	We're committed to the service of our nation,
18	and we're also committed to supporting our law
19	enforcement agents in the counter-drug effort.
20	This concludes my formal briefing, and
21	I'll be followed by Mr. Chris Ingram who will
22	discuss processes we'll follow under the
23	National Environmental Policy Act. Thank you.
24	MR. INGRAM: Thank you, Colonel
25	Rossi. As Colonel Rossi mentioned, my role

2	Environmental Policy Act or NEPA as it's
3	commonly called, which was first passed by
4	Congress in 1969. The purpose of NEPA is to
5	provide full public disclosure of any action a
6	federal agency is proposing to undertake. It
7	also provides the public an opportunity to
8	participate in the decision-making process, and
9	it also provides the decision-makers with the
10	objective and accurate information so that they
11	can make a better informed decision.
12	NEPA requires that any federal agency
13	prior to undertaking an action that or
14	before they commit significant resources to
15	that activity that they prepare a NEPA
16	document. There's generally three levels of
17	NEPA documents. First is a categorical
18	exclusion which is used for very minor
19	projects. Next is environmental assessment, a
20	little more detail. And the third, as in this
21	case, is an environmental impact statement.
22	NEPA and presence counsel, environmental
23	clause, that requires that whenever an EIS is
24	performed that scoping is performed and, of
25	course, that's mainly why we're here tonight.

1	The NEPA process is illustrated here.
2	Again the federal agency first identifies a
3	need or a problem that they may have and they
4	also formulate alternatives that will solve
5	that problem or satisfy that need. And if, as
6	in this case, an EIS is being prepared, they
7	have to publish a Notice of Intent to prepare
8	the EIS in the Federal Register. The Notice of
9	Intent for this EIS was published in the
10	Federal Register on August 28th, which
11	initiated the public scoping process. We're
12	gathering public comments through these scoping
13	meetings, and we'll continue to gather them all
14	the way up to December 16th, as Ron mentioned
15	earlier, and we'll incorporate those comments
16	into a draft document which will be released to
17	the public for review and comment. We'll
18	receive your comments again on that document,
19	and then we'll revise it, the document, and
20	then publish the final EIS, which will be
21	released again for public view and comment for
22	a minimum of 30 days that time. And then
23	finally we'll publish the record decision.
24	All these documents have numerous federal
25	and state statutes, regulations, laws,

1	executive orders they have to comply with, not
2	the lease which, of course, is NEPA. The other
3	ones are Endangered Species Act, Clean Air Act,
4	the Preservation Act, on and on and on.
5	The way INS and JTF-6 are complying with
6	NEPA and all these other statutes currently, as
7	George mentioned previously, INS and JTF-6
8	published a Programmatic EIS in 1994, which
9	covered their program for the entire
10	southwestern states. Since then they have been
11	preparing site project specific EAs that have
12	adhered to that document. Most of those have
13	required that cultural and biological resource
14	surveys be conducted prior to the action being
15	undertaken and as part of their environment
16	assessment. And then for many of them,
17	particularly the engineering or construction
18	activities, they have required that on-site
19	biological and archeological monitors be there
20	during the construction so that they can assure
21	that no impacts occur to significant
22	resources.
23	However, the '94 document covered a
24	five-year period. That five-year period is
25	coming to a close late '99, and so INS and

29

Τ	off-6 have elected to supplement or update that
2	document.
3	The supplemental Programmatic EIS will be
4	formulated very similar to the '94 document in
5	that it will have all the base line or existing
6	conditions presented in five separate technical
7	support documents covering these areas that
8	have shown on the slide; however, the
9	Programmatic EIS will be able to address INS
10	and JTF-6 activities throughout the U.S.
11	Although, we're going to focus on a 50-mile
12	corridor along the four southwestern states
13	because, as Colonel Rossi mentioned, that's
14	where the vast majority of their activities
15	occur.
16	So the goals of the Programmatic EIS is to
17	identify the types of actions that this INS and
18	JTF-6 expect for the next five years. We'll
19	describe in generic terms the impacts that are
20	associated with each of those types of
21	projects, and we'll compare and discuss
22	accumulative impacts. We're going to look back
23	at what we've projected from '94 to '99, see
24	how well we did in making those projections,

use that data to project out what's going to

1 happen over the next five years. 2 Some of the benefits of the Programmatic 3 EIS is, once again, a full public disclosure of 4 what to expect to happen over the next five 5 years. It will eliminate some repetitive discussions through the tiering process, saving 7 taxpayers' time and cost. It will provide an accurate assessment and other cumulative 9 impacts in that we're going to go back and look 10 at what has happened compared with what we projected would happen, and then we can get a 11 12 better idea of what the anticipating impact is 13 going to be for the next five years. And just 14 as important, it provides the resource agencies with a lot of data, a lot of coordination that 15 16 they would not have had if these other site 17 specific or project specific EAs and 18 Programmatic EIS could not have been prepared. 19 Need to emphasize, though, that this 20 Programmatic EIS will not allow INS, JTF-6, 21 Border Patrol, Customs, anyone else to conduct 22 a project without proper compliance with NEPA, 23 the National Historic Preservations Act, 24 Endangered Species Act, and any other 25 applicable federal or state statute or

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1	regulation. They will have to continue to do
2	their own site specific or project specific
3	NEPA documents.
4	This is our schedule, and we intend to go
5	by it. As I mentioned, the Notice of Intent
6	was published in the Federal Register on August
7	28th. We started the scoping process. As Ron
8	mentioned, this is the ninth out of ten public
9	scoping meetings we've conducted. We will be
10	accepting your comments all the way up to
11	December 16th. We intend to have a draft ready
12	for public review in February of '99. Will be
13	released forwarded to you for a minimum of
14	45 days. Then we'll incorporate your comments
15	and hope to have a final EIS out September '99
16	and follow it up with a record decision by
17	November
18	'99.
19	That concludes my presentation tonight.
20	I'm going to turn the podium back over to Ron
21	Ruffennach who will give you the ground rules
22	on making comments tonight. Thank you very
23	much.
24	MR. RUFFENNACH: It's usually at this

point in the meeting that we would ask for

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asked for folks to register as they came in and indicate whether or not they did want to speak. At this point in time, I have no one has indicated to speak this evening. At least, I have not been given any cards. Would you check No one's indicated that they wanted to speak. I will point out, however, that the meeting is being recorded this evening. As you can see, we have a court reporter. Your comments that are made during this meeting do become a part of the permanent record and are included in the PEIS; however, you can also, as you heard a couple of times said this evening, you can make your written comments to the address provided on the handout that was given to you. Those comments can be mailed, in great detail, to that address as long as they're received by December 16th. We'll be taking public comment through December 16th of this year. I will ask as a courtesy, if there is	1	public comment; we will do that. However, we
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22 year.	20	received by December 16th. We'll be taking
	21	public comment through December 16th of this
I will ask as a courtesy, if there is	22	year.
	23	I will ask as a courtesy, if there is

anyone who has a comment that they would like

1	floor mike, but I think the room is small
2	enough that if someone wanted to make a
3	comment, they could be heard.
4	I'll ask that you please
5	MR. VAUGHAN: Yeah. My name is Tom
6	Vaughan and
7	MR. RUFFENNACH: Sir, just one
8	moment. You're going to have to sustain your
9	level of deliver so the court reporter can
10	hear, okay?
11	MR. VAUGHAN: Sure.
12	MR. RUFFENNACH: Thank you.
13	MR. VAUGHAN: Yeah. My name is Tom
14	Vaughan, and the only comment I would like to
15	make is, I attended one of these scoping
16	meetings, the last one that was held in Laredo,
17	I suppose. It was about 1994. I think, 1994.
18	And at that point in time, I had no idea what
19	was actually being discussed. I think you guys
20	did a whole lot better job of making the
21	presentation tonight, but I still have no idea
22	what your plans are for the next five years,
23	vou know, so how can vou ask us to make a

- 24 comment that makes any sense without us knowing
- what we're commenting on? That's my comment.

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1	MR. RUFFENNACH: Thank you, sir.
2	Anyone else.
3	MR. EARHART: My name is Jim Earhart,
4	and I would reiterate what my friend, Tom
5	Vaughan, just said.
6	MR. RUFFENNACH: Thank you, sir.
7	Yes, ma'am.
8	MS. GOTTSCHALK: I would certainly
9	reiterate the same, and is there any
10	opportunity for questions?
11	MR. RUFFENNACH: Following the formal
12	meeting, yes, ma'am, there is.
13	MS. GOTTSCHALK: But during this,
14	there is no
15	MR. RUFFENNACH: That's correct.
16	MS. GOTTSCHALK: opportunity for
17	questioning? Even on the material that has
18	been presented?
19	MR. RUFFENNACH: That's correct.
20	MR. GOTTSCHALK: Thank you.
21	Why are we here?

MR. RUFFENNACH: I think we stated

23	the purpose of the meeting up front, was to
24	take public comment on things to be considered
25	in a Programmatic Environmental Impact
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1	Statement that's being prepared for Joint Task
2	Force Six and INS activities.
3	With no further comments from the from
4	the audience, I will close this meeting. There
5	are a number of people here from Joint Task
6	Force Six and from the Border Patrol. I
7	encourage you to spend time talking with them
8	and clarify information or or ask your
9	questions of them.
10	If you want to then further state your
11	comments to the court reporter, I've asked that
12	she stay for a few more minutes so that they
13	become a part of the permanent record. Or
14	again, please provide your comments to us by
15	December 16th.
16	Thank you very much for coming.
17	(Meeting concluded.)
18	
19	
20	* * * * *

23	COUNTY OF WEBB)
24	
25	This is to certify that I,
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	36
1	DELCINE M. BENAVIDES, Certified Shorthand
2	Reporter in and for the State of Texas,
3	reported in shorthand the proceedings conducted
4	in the caption hereof, and that the above and
5	foregoing 35 pages contain a full, true and
6	correct transcript of said proceedings.
7	WITNESS MY HAND, this the
8	day of , A.D. 1998.
9	Cert. No. 4721
10	DELCINE M. BENAVIDES Expires: Dec. '99 Certified Shorthand Reporter
11	in and for the (210) 377-3027 State of Texas
12	(210) 377-3027 State OI Texas
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